form of the bulla *is* Aeluroid. The teeth vary somewhat in number, and the following table will serve to indicate the gradual reduction observable in the Dumber of molars :----------

Otocyon	I f C £ Pm f- M 3.-
Canis generally C ± Pm f M	I f C 1 Pm $\frac{4}{4}$ M $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ M $\frac{2 \text{ or } 1}{2}$
Gyon	I
Icticyon	I f C -J- Pm

All the Dogs have a caecum[1] of simple cylindrical form. In *C. cancrivoriis, C. jubatus,* and *Nyctereutes $>rocyonides* this organ is straight or only very faintly curved; in other Dogs it is coiled into an S-like form, sometimes with an additional twist.

The Dogs have, as a rule, five toes, one being dropped in *Lycaon** The tail is fairly long and distinctly bushy. There is in a number of species a gland at the root of the tail, the presence of which can frequently be detected by the wet appearance due to the oozing secretion. The great majority of existing Canidae belong to the genus *Canis.* But certainly three, and more doubtfully four, other genera can be distinguished.

The genus *Icticyon* contains but one recent species, the Bush Dog (Z *venaticus,* Lund) of British Guiana. The animal has a somewhat Paradoxure-like, at any rate a distinctly un-dog-iike, aspect, being longish in the body (some 2 feet long), shortish in the legs, and big-headed. It is blackish in colour, verging towards golden, brown on the head and back. Sir "W. Flower, to whom we owe our chief knowledge of its structure, characterises it as like a young Fox, and with the playful manners of a puppy. The animal appears to hunt in packs and by scent, and has a reputation for ferocity. *IMcyon* differs from *Canis* and agrees with the Indian *Ouon* in having but forty teeth, the last molar having disappeared from the

upper and lower jaws. The caecum, unlike that of the majority of Canidae, is only slightly curved. The brain, oddly enough, shows a Cat-like peculiarity.

It has been pointed out that in their long bodies and short legs the genera *Ouon* and *Icticyon* resemble the primitive dogs.[2]

A geims *Nycter&wtes* is usually separated from *Canis* for the inclusion of *2f. procyonides* only. The separation is based upon

[1] **Mower, *Proc. Z<x&. Soc.* 1879, p. 766.**
[a] **JRroc. *Zeal* Soc.* 1880, p. 70.**